

WATER QUALITY REPORT



CITY OF HIALEAH
Department of Water and Sewers
3700 West 4th Avenue
Hialeah, FL 33012



PRSR STD
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Permit No. 6250
Miami, FL 33012

JULY (Julio) 2001
Annual Drinking Water Report
(Informe Anual sobre el Agua Potable)



The Hialeah Department of Water and Sewers is pleased to report that the City's water supply meets all EPA and Florida Department of Health guidelines of safe water for the 2000 reporting year. In compliance with the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act, all public water systems must publish laboratory test results and other required data through written reports in order to inform customers of the quality of water they are supplied.

The City's water system provides superior quality drinking water to area residents 24 hours a day at rates set in October of 1997. All costs associated with the program are funded from the sale of water and sewer services to City residents.

I strongly encourage you to take the time and review this report in order to learn about the superb quality of our water. Recent experience with severe drought conditions has taught us that water is a precious resource that requires vigilant care. The protection of our water sources is an essential element in our improved health and economy. I urge the residents of Hialeah to take special care in the conservation of this natural resource, for water should be used wisely.

Con suma complacencia reiteramos, tal cual exige la ley, que nuestra agua cumple rigurosamente con las normas exigidas por la Agencia de Protección Ambiental (EPA) y el Departamento de Salud del Estado de la Florida. Las pruebas y análisis de laboratorios contenidas en este informe explican al público, en torno a la calidad del agua que todos tomamos.

Manteniendo la misma tarifa establecida en 1997, el agua que proveemos a diario es de excelente calidad. Los costos relacionados con el programa se sufragan mediante la venta del servicio de agua y alcantarillado.

Les invito a que haciendo una pausa, revisen y se familiaricen con el mismo. La reciente experiencia de la grave sequía que nos afecta, subraya lo valioso de este precioso recurso que tanto cuidado y atención exige. La protección de nuestras fuentes de agua es importante para nuestra salud y la economía. Los residentes de Hialeah, tendremos ahora y siempre, que cuidar conservar y usar el agua inteligentemente.

CITY OF HIALEAH

Raul L. Martinez
Mayor

MORE ABOUT WATER

WHERE DOES MY WATER COME FROM?

The City Purchases its water from Miami-Dade County and then uses its own system to deliver it to its customers.

The Biscayne Aquifer, an underground geological formation where water is stored, is the sole source of water for Miami-Dade County. It has been a reliable source of supply since the early 1920's. Approximately 330 million gallons per day (MGD) are withdrawn from the Biscayne Aquifer to treatment facilities operated by Miami-Dade County. These facilities are: Hialeah , John E. Preston, Alexander Orr, and the South Dade Water Supply System. The City of Hialeah purchases on average 24 million gallons each day for distribution to the City's residents and businesses.

Customers judge the quality of their drinking water based on taste and appearance. At times our water may originate from a region of the Biscayne Aquifer that contains natural organic material caused by decaying vegetation. These natural substances increase the color of the water. Although the water may have a yellow tint, there is no harm associated with the color.

WHAT ARE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS?

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was signed into law on December 16, 1974. The purpose of the law is to assure that the nation's water supply systems serving the public meet minimum national standards for the protection of public health. The SDWA covers all public water systems with piped water for human consumption with at least 15 service connections or a system that regularly serves at least 25 individuals. The SDWA directed the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to establish national drinking water standards.

These standards limit the amount of certain

MAS ACERCA DEL AGUA....

+ DE DONDE VIENE MI AGUA POTABLE?

Como usted sabe, compramos el agua al Condado Miami-Dade, la cual llega a sus hogares a través de nuestra red de servicio.

Desde la década de los años 20, el Manto Acuífero Biscayne, es la única formación geológica que nos abastece. El agua proveniente del lugar, se trata químicamente en las siguientes instalaciones del Condado Miami-Dade: Hialeah, John E. Preston; Alexander Orr y el Sistema de Abastecimiento de Agua para el Sur del Condado Miami-Dade (SDWSS). Hialeah consume diariamente más de 24 millones de galones de agua.

Los clientes juzgan la calidad del agua potable a base del color y sabor. A veces nuestra agua proviene de zonas contentivas de materias orgánicas naturales en proceso de desintegración, mostrando así un tono amarillento. Ello no constituye peligro o amenaza alguna para nuestra salud.

+CUALES SON LOS ESTANDARES DEL AGUA QUE TOMAMOS?

La Ley de Calidad del Agua Potable (SDWA) fue aprobada el 16 de Diciembre de 1974. Su objetivo es asegurarse que todos los sistemas de abasto de agua al público, cumplan con los requisitos mínimos establecidos para la protección de la salud. La SDWA regula todas las instalaciones con un mínimo de 15 conexiones o que suministran agua al menos a 25 personas. Además facultó a la Agencia de Protección Ambiental para limitar los contaminantes presentes en el agua que

tomamos. La Administración Federal de Drogas y Alimentos (FDA) también impone límites a la presencia de contaminantes en el agua

contaminants provided by public water. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the [EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at \(1-800-426-4791\)](#).

ABOUT LEAD

The City of Hialeah water system complies with lead content regulations. It is possible that the lead levels in your home may be higher than other homes in the City due to materials used in the construction of your plumbing system. If you are concerned about lead levels in your water (young children are more vulnerable to lead than adults), you may wish to have it tested.

If your home has a lead service line or piping that has lead soldered joints, you can take the following precautions to minimize your exposure to lead that may have leached into your drinking water from your pipes.

- Run your water for 30 to 60 seconds or until it feels colder anytime your water has not been used for more than 6 hours.
- Always use cold water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula.
- Use faucets and plumbing material that are either lead-free or will not leach unsafe levels of lead into your water.

Health Effects:

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the national

drinking water standards could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning disabilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

embotellada. Toda el agua que se consume, incluyendo la embotellada, pudiera contener pequeñas partículas de algún tipo de contaminantes. Ello no conlleva en absoluto riesgo alguno para la salud. La información adicional sobre contaminantes y sus efectos potenciales a la salud puede obtenerse llamando a [EPA Safe Drinking Water la Línea Caliente \(1-800-426-4791\)](#).

SOBRE EL PLOMO

El suministro de agua de Hialeah cumple con las regulaciones respecto al plomo. Sin embargo, es posible que dichos niveles en su casa pudieran ser más elevados que en otros lugares debido a los materiales de plomería usados cuando fabricaron su casa. Si le preocupa conocer el nivel de plomo existente en el agua que toma (los niños son mucho más vulnerables que los adultos) usted puede solicitar que analicen la misma.

Si su casa tiene instaladas tuberías o cañerías de plomo, tome las siguientes precauciones, reduciendo al mínimo la exposición al plomo existente en su casa.

- *Deje correr el agua de 30 a 60 segundos, o hasta que la sienta más fría, siempre que no haya usado la pila por más de 6 horas.*
- *Use siempre agua fría para tomar, cocinar o preparar la fórmula infantil.*
- *Use material de plomería carente de plomo.*

Efectos en la salud:

Los bebitos y niños que tomen agua expuesta al plomo, en exceso de los niveles permitidos, pudieran sufrir retrasos en sus desarrollos mentales y físicos. Los adultos que durante largos años hayan tomado dicha agua

podrían desarrollar problemas renales o hipertensión.

CITY OF HIALEAH RESIDENTIAL LEAD AND COPPER TESTING							
Contaminants	Test Date	Units	Number of Samples Collected	Number of Samples Exceeded AL	Action Level AL	90 th Percentile Value*	Major source in Drinking Water
Lead	2000	mg/l	101	5	0.015	0.009	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2000	mg/l	101	0	1.3	0.116	
The 90 th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and copper levels below the given 90 th percentile value. If the 90 th percentile value is above the AL, additional requirements must be met.							

HIALEAH WATER FACTS

The Department of Water And Sewers provides safe and aesthetically pleasing drinking water to its residents, businesses and visitors. The distribution system now includes 324 miles of water lines throughout the City.

The City of Hialeah has implemented an extensive testing program to ensure its safe water supply. Water quality tests are conducted on a continuous basis and include the following tests:

- Turbidity
- Conductivity
- Temperature
- Chlorine residual
- Ph (Acidity – Alkalinity)
- MF (Total coliform)
- Orthophosphate
- Lead & Copper
- Calcium

In addition, Miami-Dade County analyses more than 100,000 water samples each year. Water quality samples are collected throughout the county and tested regularly. These tests are overseen by various regulatory agencies on the federal, state and local levels.

PROTECT AND PRESERVE OUR WATER SUPPLY

We can all do our part to protect and preserve the water supply of our community.

Here are a few tips and suggestions:

- Take used motor oil to an authorized recycling center. NEVER pour motor oil or other hazardous water down your

DATOS SOBRE EL AGUA DE HIALEAH

El Departamento de Agua y Alcantarillado garantiza a todos un agua potable, pura, higiénica,

saludable y estéticamente placentera al paladar. El sistema dispone de 324 millas de tuberías instaladas a lo largo y ancho de la ciudad. Abasteciendo un producto de máxima seguridad, la Ciudad de Hialeah ha creado un programa riguroso de análisis y pruebas de calidad que se llevan a cabo en forma continua. Citamos los siguientes:

- *Turbidez*
- *Conductividad*
- *Temperatura*
- *Residuos derivados del Cloro*
- *Ph (Acidez-Alcalinidad)*
- *Ortofosfatos*
- *Plomo y Cobre*
- *Calcio*

El Condado Miami-Dade, además, analiza más de 100,000 muestras al año obtenidas regularmente dentro de los límites del Condado. Dichas pruebas son observadas también por las distintas agencias federales, estatales y a nivel local.

PROTEJA Y PRESERVE NUESTRAS FUENTES DE AGUA POTABLE

Todos podemos poner de nuestra parte para proteger y preservar las fuentes de abastecimiento de aguas en nuestra comunidad.

Algunas indicaciones y sugerencias:

- *Lleve el aceite de motores a un centro autorizado para reciclaje. NUNCA lo drain or into storm sewers.*
- Recycle household and automotive batteries.
- Use lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides sparingly.
- Make it a family practice to reduce, recycle and reuse.
- Check all your household and business plumbing fixtures for leaks and fix them. Thousands of gallons of water are wasted annually through leaky plumbing. A bad float in a toilet can waste up to 20,000 gallons of water in one month.
- Install trickle-drip irrigation systems near plant roots. Substantial amounts of water evaporate using conventional irrigation systems and, as a result, may never reach your plants.
- Use a soil moisture indicator to find out when your lawn and/or garden needs watering.
- Water your lawn in the early morning or at sunset and never on a windy day to avoid excessive evaporation.
- Place mulch around trees and plants to slow the evaporation process and discourage weed growth.
- Turn the water off while you brush your teeth, shave or while cleaning fruits and vegetables.
- Consider Xeriscaping, a way to plant your yard with hardy native plants, eliminate grassy areas and reduce water consumption.
- Use a broom, instead of a hose, to clean sidewalks and driveways.

OTHER FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

- Why are only a few contaminants listed in this report? What about other contaminants?

- What is the hardness of water?
- Is the chlorine in my water harmful?
- Why does our water have fluoride?

vierta por el tragante o alcantarilla.

- *Recicle las baterías caseras y acumuladores.*
- *Use los abonos y herbicidas en forma limitada.*
- *Acostumbre la familia a reducir, reciclar o reusar.*
- *Asegurarse de que no existan goteras o salideros de agua en sus tuberías. Miles de galones se desperdician por esa causa. La bomba del inodoro pierde hasta 20,000 galones mensuales.*
- *Instale un sistema de regadío en las raíces de las plantas. Mucha agua se evapora al regar sin beneficiarlas.*
- *Use un medidor de humedad para saber si su grama o jardín necesita agua.*
- *Riegue bien temprano a la puesta del sol. Nunca riegue cuando haya vientos, evitando la evaporación excesiva.*
- *Coloque virutas alrededor de árboles y plantas para dilatar el proceso de evaporación.*
- *Cierre la llave mientras se cepilla los dientes, afeita o enjuaga frutas y vegetales.*
- *Cultive plantas nativas y resistentes reduciendo el consumo de agua.*
- *Use una escoba y no la manguera para limpiar entradas y aceras.*

OTRAS PREGUNTAS FREQUENTES

- *+Por qué se incluye solamente un número limitado de contaminantes en este informe? +Qué pasa con los demás?*
- *+Qué cosa es la dureza del agua?*
- *+Es dañino el cloro en el agua?*
- *+Por qué nuestra agua contiene fluoruros?*

- Is MtBE present in my drinking water?
- What is cryptosporidium and should I be concerned about it?

Q: Why are only a few contaminants listed in this report? What about other contaminants?

A: The United States Environmental Protection Agency, which created the format for this report, does not require substances that are not detected in the public water supply to be included in this report. That does not mean that we do not monitor for other substances.

Q: What is the hardness of water?

A: Calcium and magnesium are the minerals in water that contribute to the hardness of water. Hardness does not affect the safety of water.

Q: Why does our water have fluoride?

A: Fluoride is added to the water, as required by law, to protect teeth. According to the American Dental Association, people who drink fluoridated water have a 40% to 50% reduction in the number of cavities that would have occurred without fluoride. Some home filtration devices remove fluoride from water and bottled water may or may not contain fluoride.

Q: Is MtBE present in my drinking water?

A: No. Our drinking water is not contaminated with MtBE, which is added to gasoline to improve air quality. Some areas have had problems with leaks of MtBE contaminating ground water.

Q: What is cryptosporidium and should I be concerned about it?

A: Cryptosporidium (pronounced krip-toe-spore-id-ee-um) is a microscopic parasite that can be found in surface waters. It has been recognized as a source of disease since 1976. The organism can cause a gastro-intestinal illness if ingested. It is found in human and animal wastes and can be transmitted by ingestion of contaminated

- +Contiene MtBE el agua que tomamos?
- +Es dañino el Cryptosporidium y cómo me afecta?

P: +Por qué hay tan solo unos pocos contaminantes en este informe? +Qué pasa con los restantes?

R: La Agencia Federal de Protección Ambiental (EPA), autora del formato de este informe, no exige que se incluyan sustancias sin detectar en las fuentes de agua pública. Eso no significa desatender la presencia de otras sustancias.

P: +Qué cosa es la dureza del agua?

R: La dureza no afecta la calidad del agua. La presencia de minerales de calcio y magnesio son los que contribuyen a la dureza del agua.

P: +Por qué nuestra agua contiene fluoruros?

R: Al agua se le añade fluoruro para protegernos la dentadura. Acorde con la Asociación Odontológica Estadounidense, (ADA) las personas que toman agua contentiva de fluoruros tienen entre un 40% y un 50% menor número de caries que las que no lo ingieren. Filtrar agua en los hogares puede extraer el fluoruro y las embotelladas pudieran carecerlo.

P: +Contiene MtBE el agua que tomamos?

R: No. El agua que tomamos no está contaminada con MtBE, que es un elemento añadido a la gasolina para mejorar la calidad del aire que respiramos. Algunas regiones han tenido problemas con filtraciones de MtBE donde se ha contaminado el manto freático.

P: +Qué es el Cryptosporidium y como me puede afectar?

R: El Cryptosporidium es un parásito microscópico presente en la superficie de las aguas. Desde 1976 se ha identificado como causa de enfermedades. Si se ingiere puede causar enfermedades gastro-intestinales. Se encuentra en los desechos humanos y de animales pudiendo transmitirse por ingestión de alimentos

food or drinking water. There is very low risk, if any, to the general public of contracting cryptosporidiosis through consumption of drinking water. The State of Florida has expressed concerns

that our groundwater source may be under the direct influence of surface waters. Therefore, the Biscayne Aquifer could be susceptible to the cryptosporidium organism. As a result, our water has been tested by Miami-Dade County for cryptosporidium since 1993. To date, neither cryptosporidium nor Giardia, another protozoan, has been detected in our source water.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TO THE WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

During the last three years, our capital improvement program has addressed the renewal and replacement of our water system infrastructure in order to continue to provide a reliable water supply and to ensure that our water is in compliance with all applicable regulations. Water flow was improved through the City by enhancing our fire protection system and replacing approximately 15,000 lineal feet of our aging water distribution system. Since the average age of our pipes is over 40 years, this program will ensure that we can continue to deliver water reliably and economically to our customers while conserving it through reduced leakage. Every neighborhood in Hialeah will benefit from these projects that will improve water supply for domestic use and external fire protection.

The projects listed below were recently completed at a total cost of approximately \$1,000,000.

- Water Main Extension on W. 24th Ave.
- Water Main Extension at Westland Mall.
- Water Main Extension on W. 19th Ct.
- Water Main Extension on W. 18th St.
- Water Main Extension on W. 27th St
- Water Main Extension at Hialeah Downtown Urban Center District.
- Water Main Extension on W. 53rd Terr.

contaminados o por el agua que se toma. Existe un riesgo mínimo de contaminación pública a causa del agua que tomamos. El Estado de la Florida se preocupa porque dicho manto vital pudiera estar afectado por superficies contaminadas. Aunque el condado Miami-Dade ha analizado nuestra agua, desde el año 1993, no se ha detectado Cryptosporidium ni tampoco el protozoario “Giardia Lambia”.

MEJORAS DE INVERSIONES DE CAPITAL AL SISTEMA DE DISTRIBUCION DE AGUAS.

Durante los tres últimos años, nuestro programa de mejoras de capital se ha enfocado hacia la renovación y reemplazo de la infraestructura del sistema de acueducto, a fin de continuar inspirando la confianza necesaria asegurando que nuestra agua cumpla con todos los requisitos exigidos por las leyes. El suministro del agua se mejoró en toda la ciudad incrementando nuestro sistema de protección contra incendios, al reemplazar 15,000 pies lineales en nuestro viejo sistema de distribución. Ya que nuestras cañerías datan de unos 40 años, este programa asegura el continuo suministro de agua en forma económica y con la confianza que se merecen nuestros residentes, conservándola evitando salideros. Gracias a estos proyectos, cada vecino de Hialeah se beneficiará, al mejorar el servicio de agua para el uso doméstico y la protección ciudadana contra incendios.

Los siguientes proyectos acaban de terminarse con un costo aproximado de \$1,000.000.

EXTENSION DE TUBERIAS MAESTRAS

- W. 24th Ave.

- *Westland Mall.*
- *W. 19th Ct.*
- *W. 18th St.*
- *W.27th St.*
- *Hialeah Downtown Urban Center District.*
- *W. 53rd Terr.*

- Water Main Extension on W. 28th St.
- Water Main Extension on E. 4th Ave.
- Water Main on Okeechobee Road.

INFORMATION FOR PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL HEALTH CONCERNS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised people such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplants, HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders and the elderly and infants are subject to increase risk from contaminants. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

You may obtain the EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants from:

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

1-800-426-4791

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater>

MORE QUESTIONS?....

Do you desire more information on Hialeah's System? Do you have questions about your drinking water? If so, you may contact the Department directly at the following telephone number: **(305) 556-7383** **Monday – Friday 8:30 AM to 5:00 PMMF** (*Total Coliform*)

CITY OF HIALEAH*

2000 WATER QUALITY DATA

PARAMETER	FEDERAL MCL (b)	STATE GOAL (c)	MCL TESTED	YEAR TESTED	Miami-Dade County Water Treatment Plant	JOHN E. PRESTON	MAJOR SOURCES
MICROBIOLOGY CONTAMINANTS							
Total Coliform Bacteria (c)							
VOLATILE ORGANIC CHEMICALS							
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)(d)	100	n/a	100	00	00	0.35% (0-0.35%)	Naturally present in the environment
cis-1, 2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	70	00	ND	54 [57-74]	By-product of drinking water chlorination
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Arsenic (ppb)	50	NE	50	99 (h)	2	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
Boron (ppm)	2	2	2	99 (h)	0.004	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	4	99 (h)	ND	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning	
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	100	99 (h)	0.1	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
Copper (ppm)(e)	Al=1.5	1.5	Al=1.5	99/00(h)	0.1, 0 Homes out of 111 (0%) exceeded Al	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	4	99(g)	0.8	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth	
Land (ppb)(f)	Al=15	0	Al=15	99/00(h)	5.3 homes out of 111 (2.7%) exceeded Al	Corrosion of household plumbing systems	
Manganese (ppb)	NE	NE	100	99 (h)	ND	Corrosion of bronze	
Nitrile (as N) (ppm)	10	10	10	00	0.03	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use	
Nitrile (as N) (ppm)	1	1	1	00	0.001	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use	
Selenium (ppm)	50	50	50	99 (h)	ND	Erosion of natural deposits	
Sodium (ppm)	NE	NE	160	99 (h)	33	Erosion of natural deposits and sea water	
Thallium (ppb)	2	0.5	2	99 (h)	ND	Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories	
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	15	0	15	99 (h)	0.3	Erosion of Natural Deposits	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Chloroform (ppb)	NE	NE	NE	99 (h)	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
BromoChloromethane (ppb)	NE	NE	NE	99 (h)	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Dibromomethane (ppb)	NE	NE	NE	99 (h)	ND	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
ABBREVIATIONS & NOTES							
AL = Action Level							
n/a = not applicable							
ND = None Detected							
NE = None Established							
pCi/L = picocuries per Liter							
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)							
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)							
() = ranges (low-high) are given in parentheses where applicable							
* THE CITY OF HIALEAH OBTAINS ALL OF IT'S WATER FROM MIAMI-DADE COUNTY. THIS INFORMATION IS PROVIDED BY MIAMI-DADE COUNTY.							

(b) Federal Goal = MCLC = Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
 (c) The MCL for total coliform bacteria states that drinking water must not show the presence of coliform bacteria in $\geq X$ of monthly samples.
 (d) A minimum of 48 samples for total coliform bacteria testing are collected each month from the Main distribution system (50 samples from the South Dade Water Supply distribution system) in order to demonstrate compliance with State regulations.
 (e) A total of 48 samples for Total Trihalomethane testing are collected per year from the Main distribution system (16 samples from the South Dade Water Supply Distribution System). In order to demonstrate compliance with State regulations, Compliance is based on a running annual average.
 (f) 90th percentile value reported. If the 90th percentile value does not exceed the AL (less than 10% of the homes have levels above the AL), the system is in compliance and is utilizing the prescribed corrosion control measures.
 (g) The 90th percentile for the South Dade Water Supply System (SDWSS) are from the most recent testing date in accordance with the regulations, the SDWSS is under reduced monitoring which only requires testing every 3 years.
 (h) Fluoride testing to demonstrate compliance with State regulations is required every three years in accordance with the State's monitoring framework. Fluoride levels are monitored daily for the Main system. Treatment for the Main system treatment plants where fluorine is added to promote strong teeth.
 (i) Data presented is from the most recent testing conducted in accordance with regulations. Testing for this parameter is required every 5 years in accordance with the State's monitoring framework.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS DETECTED EPA INFORMATION COLLECTION RULE DATA GATHERING EFFORT (a)

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS	FEDERAL MCL (b)	FEDERAL STATE MCL	YEAR TESTED	Miami-Dade Water Treatment Plant	MAJOR SOURCES
				JOHN E. PRESTON	
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb) (c)	60	NE	NE	98	71 (41-93)
Haloacetonitriles (HANs) (ppb) (d)	NE	NE	NE	98	7.5 (4.2-10.1)
Haloacetonones (ppb) (e)	NE	NE	NE	98	1.7 (1.2-2.4)
Chloro Hydrate (ppb)	NE	NE	NE	98	4.4 (1.6-7.4)
Cyanogen Chloride (ppb)	NE	NE	NE	98	5.9 (4.2-7.8)
Total Organic Halides (TOX) (ppb) (g)	NE	NE	NE	98	334 (244-371)
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS	MDRL(b)	MDRLC	MDRL		
Chloramine (ppm)	4.0	4	NE	98	3.1 (3.0-3.2)
Chlorine (ppm)	4.0	4	NE	98	
ABBREVIATIONS & NOTES					
ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/l)	(a) Data presented as the average from all samples collected in 1998 with the range (low-high) in parentheses. Data gathering for the Information Collection Rule ended in 1998. This data will continue to be presented in accordance with consumer confidence report criteria.				
ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)	(b) Effective date for compliance is December 2003				
ND = None Detected	(c) HAA5= the sum of the following individual Haloacetic acids: Monochloroacetic acid, Dichloroacetic acid, Trichloroacetic acid,				
NE = None Established	(d) MAA= Monobromoacetic acid, Dibromoacetic acid.				
MDRL = Maximum Disinfectant Residual level	(e) HAN= the sum of the following Haloacetonitriles: Dichloroacetonitrile, Trichloroacetonitrile, Bromochloroacetonitrile and				
MDRLC = Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level Goal	(f) Dibromoacetonitrile. Trichloroacetonitrile was not detected in WWSU's treated water.				
	(g) HOC= the sum of the following Haloacetonones: 1,1-dichloropropone and 1,1,1-trichloropropane.				
	(h) Testing for cyanogen chloride was only required for systems using chloramines for disinfection. The South Dade System uses chlorine.				
	(i) TOX is a surrogate parameter used to indicate the potential that a water has for forming disinfection byproducts when a disinfectant is added to it.				

RADON DATA SUMMARY

PARAMETER	FEDERAL Goal (a)	FEDERAL STATE MCL	YEAR TESTED	Miami-Dade County Water Treatment Plant	MAJOR SOURCES
				JOHN E. PRESTON	
RADON (pCi/L)	NE	NE	NE	00	14
NE = None Established					Naturally occurring in soil and rock formations

